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Duration
The Big Job After Peace
Will Lengthen Sacrifice

If, by some miracle, peace fell upon the world tomorrow, the return to normal would still be years away. For, excepting the task of winning the war itself, the biggest job the world has ever known lies in the reconstruction ahead.

The fervor which compels men and women to fight, work and suffer hardships springs from the desire to return to normal as soon as possible—and from that spirit will come the fight against completing the job of world reconstruction. The Administration has already determined that the only way of forestalling a third war is by quick and complete rehabilitation of Europe, and that a world-sized task.

For months and years our shipping pool will be overloaded, first with food, medicine, clothing for the conquered nations. And long afterwards American machinery and equipment must be moved across the desert to return to normal. Americans will likely balk at the sending of our goods to the great of the world. And because of that probable public opinion-to-come, political pressure and political campaigns will be waged against our rebuilding of the world.

The Word
Grand Jury Puts Brand on County Judicial Processes

A new and welcome word came into the terminology of Mecklenburg County judicial processes last week. The Grand Jury found a time to describe the way in which cases were being sent from the lower courts to Superior Court. The word was "aloven."

Supporting the choice of words, the Grand Jury pointed out that cases were coming over without the addresses of witnesses being shown; without the attendance of witnesses being secured properly.

Fantastic
B-17's Baggged So Many Nazis That the Story Begged Belief

It was just a pleasant little Sunday trip for the boys in the Fortresses. Targets for the day were deep in France, where they were to pass greetings of the season to Hitler's Elite. For long hours, it was only a joy ride away up states where great big bright brought no sense of motion. But once they neared the objectives, up came Adolph's perky little fighters, a reception party.

Hitler's Generals
Fuehrer's Failure Brought A Shake-Up

By Dorothy Thompson

WASHINGTON. I continue to write in this series, concerning the shake-up in the German Army. It is because I believe that it throws more light upon the military and political situation inside the Reich than any other single event.

Changes in armies, during war, are not unusual. In the French Army during the last World War, Joffre gave place to Foch; in the German Army the younger Von Holze was replaced, first by Falkenhayn, and then by Hindenburg and Ludendorff. In this war, the British have changed the command of the Middle Eastern armies on several occasions. The Russian Army began their campaign with three leading generals, Voroshilov, Timoshenko, and Budyenny, and two of them have been dismissed from leading roles.

Why, then, are the changes in the German High Command of a different significance?

The German Officers' Corps was the only one in the world really prepared for war. The army they commanded was a new army, built up from scratch after the disarmament following the Treaty of Versailles, and employing, in its reorganization, all the lessons of the previous defeat.

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When they set down the reins of this army, they dropped out, at the beginning, those men who held old-fashioned military ideas. He retained only the most able and imaginative, whose task it was to create a new war machine.

Something very similar occurred in the Russian Army, though the new army retained the old leaders who had been successful in the Russian Civil War, chief among them Voroshilov and Budyenny. The prestige of these men derived from the civil war experience and there is nothing extraordinary in the fact that they gave way to new leaders in this war.

And at any rate, the Russian Officers' Corps could not be compared in tradition, science, and experience, with the German. Actually, during the period of the creation of the Red Army, when there was close collaboration between Russia and Germany, the Russians were in the role of pupils, learning from the superior techniques of the Germans.

In every other Army, both the French and the British, for instance, the Officers' Corps was created on the principle of seniority—a principle that inevitably breaks down in the course of a continual purge in the course of a critical war. But the German Officers' Corps was the inventor and master of these new techniques, and proved it on every front, during the first two years of the war.

And the details and set-backs of the German Army Plan of the Officers' Corps have been changed by Hitler. In a normal state, if the political leadership insists upon a war plan, in contradiction to the advice of the Officers' Corps and if then the war goes sour, it is the political leadership that changes, and not the military. That, of course, is impossible in the German state.

In every other Army, for instance the British—the replacement of one command by another has been obviously and demonstrably an improvement. It has represented a revolt against brass hats and the principle of seniority. In the German Army, the changes have all represented a decline in the quality of military leadership. All the famous battles which the German Army has won in this war have been won by the dismissed Generals. The new Generals have no record at all—either in this war or in the last one. Actually they have been involved in all the defeats.

And the German propaganda says that the changes indicate a "rejuvenation." But the German Army was the youngest in the world, and needed no rejuvenation. It was itself the rejuvenation of military science. What real rejuvenation means we can see in the Russian Army, where minor campaigns are promised according to the success of German campaigns. But the real head of the army, the Chief of the Russian General Staff is not changed—it is the old Russian officer and technician, Shaposhnikov, who was a young officer in the Tsarist Army and who elaborated the plans for this campaign as early as the twenties.

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In every change in the Russian Army, as in the British, where a man has been promoted or demoted, there is a military reason for it. But one can discern no military reason for supplanting the German Chief of Staff, Franz Halder, by Zeidler. And the reason one cannot discern is that there is no military reason. It is a political reason.

Hitler has not dissolved the Officers' Corps because they were failing. He has dissolved it because he has failed. Out of eight Field Marshals, promoted after the successful campaigns in the west and in the Balkans, only three remain. They are the five most distinguished—the five who did not believe in conducting a war according to the Fuehrer's intuitions and were, like the other three, incapable of drawing victories out of Hitler's personal War Plan.

Since it is too late now to change the War Plan, he must have men from positions of power who might rise against him. The changes therefore have both military and political significance.

(To Be Concluded)

And Some Day the Twain Shall Meet

By Herblock



Small World
Globe-Calling

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON. IT WAS a spectacular thing that President Roosevelt could write a note to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and have it delivered in factually as quick as a wink. It was a spectacular thing that the President's misspelling, which was discovered and had to be corrected just before the machine began hurling the reproduction of the President's note halfway around the world.

One of the best stories going around Washington now relates to a conversation on postwar questions which President Roosevelt is supposed to have had by telephone with Generalissimo in Chungking. Telephone conversations by the White House with No. 10 Downing St. and with Moscow is as simple as telephone conversation among Washington.

The airplane is making personal contacts much easier. Prime Minister Churchill commutes to Washington and Moscow. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov has been in London and Washington, Admirals and generals of the high command have gone back and forth between Allied countries frequently. You can cross the ocean and back between week-ends. It is no more a matter of a problem than getting from Washington to the West Coast.

Of course there are a great many differences between this war and the last one, and likewise there will be many differences in working out the peace. One of the most important differences this time is this facility of contact among the leaders of the Allied Nations. The men who are running this war and who will make the peace can talk face to face and between time can converse by telephone. When peace comes it will be possible for statements of the Allied countries to move about with even greater speed than is possible under war conditions.

When the Wilkie party returned from the trip around the world, one of the members was so impressed with the ease of moving about by airplane that he suggested it would be a simple matter for President Roosevelt, Stalin and the Generalissimo to hold a good-will meeting in Alaska. None of the three would need to spend more than a day's travel outside of his own country to reach such a meeting.

That suggestion is not likely to bear fruit any time soon, but it does dramatize what is possible with the airplane. When some sour situations arose in North Africa the other day, we packed a few officials aboard a plane and there they were, in no time at all. We ran dangerously on a certain strategic material, the Army threw cargo planes into service and brought the supplies from the other side of the world within a few days.

The degree of unity achieved in the United Nations' effort has been possible in no small measure because our long lines of communication have been shortened by the airplane so that it is scarcely more than three days from here to any other important United Nations point. If you are really in a hurry.

We are all acutely conscious of how much this means in the conduct of the war. But I think we can scarcely imagine as yet how important it will be in the management of the peace, which is going to require fast footwork.

All For Everything
Hitler Talk, U. S. Style

By Samuel Crafton

A LITTLE BIT OF EVERYTHING: When the Nazis were organizing in Germany, they deliberately borrowed a bit of a slogan from every political movement in the country. They were for everything, and all at once. They were for Socialism, they were for peace, they were against imperialism, they were in favor of colonialism, they were for the right of the peasant to have land, they were for the right of the Junker nobility to have the estates.

he offends, that is enough to keep him in business, and you can stand in the corner all day mulling major premise and minor premise, for all his cares.

It was the perfect Christmas bait; anybody reading down, could find something, except the Jews, and the Nazis even made friendly gestures to some of the Jews, at certain times, for limited purposes.

Thus he quite blandly endorses a Hoover scheme to freeze the whole world, and he throws acid scorn on a Wallace scheme to feed part of the world; he says that this war was avoidable, and we could have saved the peace, and he says that wars in general are unavoidable, and there is no use trying to organize the peace; he says that it is dangerous to ally with England, because England is infidly, and that it is perfectly splendid to deal with Darwin, because we have to deal with the infidly; he says that our allies are not using enough of their own manpower, and want to use ours, and he objects when we send weapons to allies who want to use them with their own manpower.

This type of political strategy is called obsequitism, and you do not have to be a Nazi to realize that it is a very handy weapon. It is political flypaper, designed to catch everybody, and to answer all questions, even though when you have to answer them together you obtain nothing clear, but a kind of dirty gray muck.

The answer to this fellow (and he exists in both parties, but his chances for success are much brighter in the Republican) is not only to answer him on specific points, but to undertake an adventure in education, to see whether we cannot make the American people, as a whole, learn the process of obsequitism, and to come to recognize the strategy that lies behind this kind of muck. The answer to this fellow (and he exists in both parties, but his chances for success are much brighter in the Republican) is not only to answer him on specific points, but to undertake an adventure in education, to see whether we cannot make the American people, as a whole, learn the process of obsequitism, and to come to recognize the strategy that lies behind this kind of muck.

That is obsequitism, a kind of Sears, Roebuck catalogue of popular ideas and specific points. He is a different business, entirely, he is trading with bits of cheese, and assorted sweetmeats, and lengths of pretty ribbons, and marzipan cakes, and if he gets two voters for every logical mind

the One Thing Unaltered
Silver Hill Item, Lexington Dispatch

Side Glances



"Goodness, no! He wouldn't be interested in an exercise machine—he now looks like a children while I cook!"

Visitin' Round

The One Thing Unaltered
Silver Hill Item, Lexington Dispatch

Today's Bible Verses

Climbing it hard work, but the view from the mountain top is worth it all a hundred fold. Don't be misled! The rut: Get thee up to a high mountain.—Isaiah 40:9.

This is simple and elemental, but if every one followed the injunction of this morning's heavenly message: Be ye kind to one another, tenderhearted.—Ephesians 4:32.